             Interface to the Routing System Problem Statement
                   draft-ietf-i2rs-problem-statement-01

Abstract

   As modern networks grow in scale and complexity, the need for rapid
   and dynamic control increases. With scale, the need to automate even
   the simplest operations is important, but even more critical is the
   ability to quickly interact with more complex operations such as
   policy-based controls.

   In order to enable network applications to have access to and control
   over information in the Internet's routing system, we need a publicly
   documented interface specification. The interface needs to support
   real-time, asynchronous interactions using data models and encodings
   that are efficient and potentially different from those available
   today. Furthermore, the interface must be tailored to support a
   variety of use cases.

   This document expands upon these statements of requirements to
   provide a detailed problem statement for an Interface to the Routing
   System (I2RS).

Status of This Memo

   This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the
   provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

   Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering
   Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute
   working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-
   Drafts is at http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/.

   Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months
   and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any
   time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference
   material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

   This Internet-Draft will expire on November 2, 2014.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

   As modern networks grow in scale and complexity, the need for rapid,
   flexible and dynamic control increases. With scale, the need to
   automate even the simplest operation is important, but even more
   critical is the ability for network operators to quickly interact
   with these operations using mechanisms such as policy-based controls.

   With complexity comes the need for more sophisticated automated
   network applications and orchestration software that can process
   large quantities of data, run complex algorithms, and adjust the
   routing state as required in order to support the network
   applications, their computations and their policies. Changes made to
   the routing state of a network by external applications must be
   verifiable by those applications to ensure that the correct state has
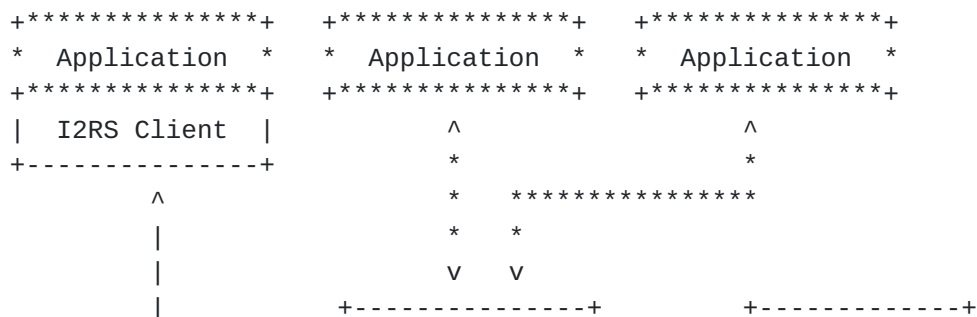   been installed in the correct places.

   In the past, mechanisms to support the requirements outlined above
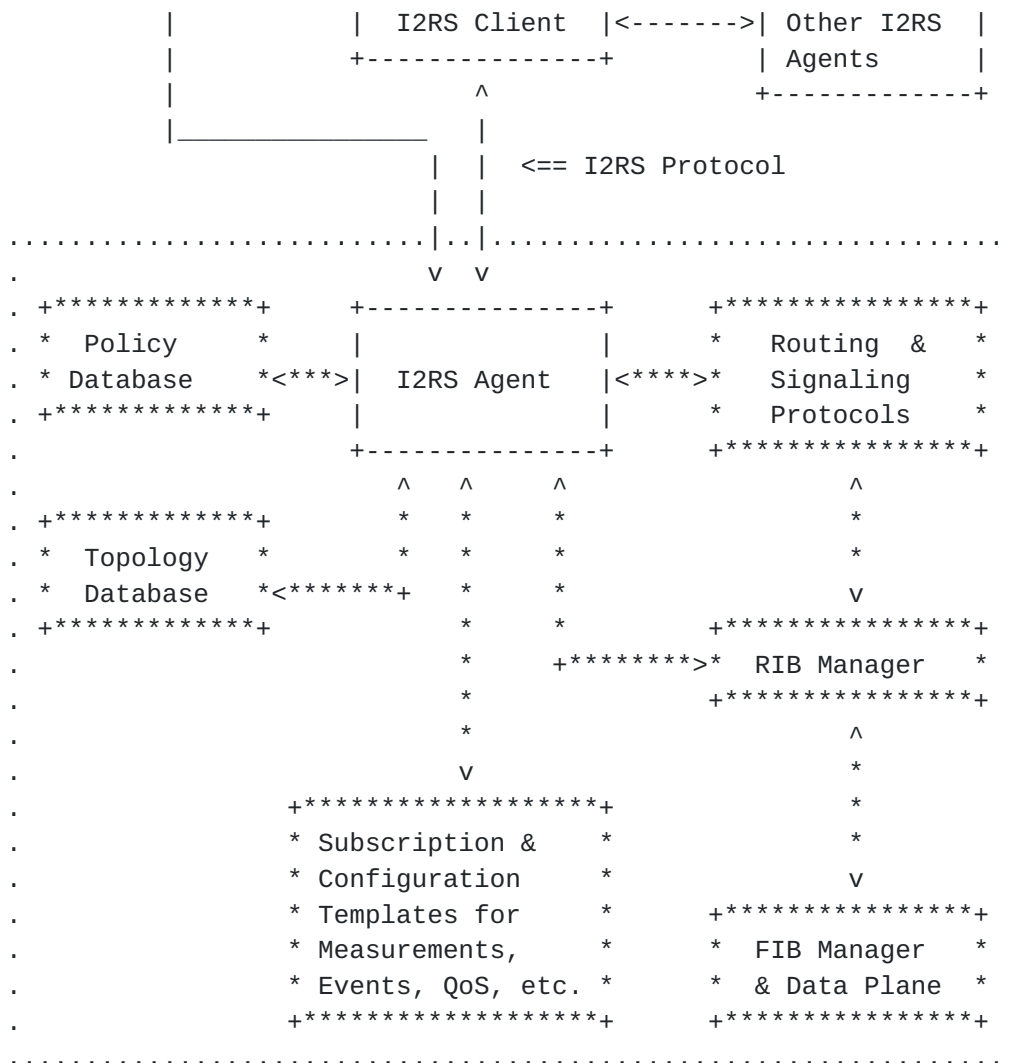   have been developed piecemeal as proprietary solutions to specific

situations and needs. Many routing elements have an external
interface to interact with routing - but since these vary between
vendors, it is difficult to integrate use of those interfaces into a
network. The existence of such proprietary interfaces demonstrates
both that the need for such an interface is understood and that
technology solutions are understood. What is needed are
technological solutions with clearly defined operations that an
application can initiate, and data-models to support such actions.
These would facilitate wide-scale deployment of interoperable
applications and routing systems. These solutions must be designed
to facilitate rapid, isolated, secure, and dynamic changes to a
device's routing system. In order to address these needs, the
creation of an Interface to the Routing System (I2RS) is needed.

It should be noted that during the course of this document, the term
"applications" is used. This is meant to refer to an executable
program of some sort that has access to a network, such as an IP or
MPLS network.

2. I2RS Model and Problem Area for The IETF

Managing a network of production devices running a variety of routing
protocols involves interactions between multiple components within a
device. Some of these components are virtual while some are
physical; it may be desirable for many, or even all of these
components to be made available to be managed and manipulated by
applications, given that appropriate access, authentication, and
policy hurdles have been crossed. The management of only some of
these components require standardization, as others have already been
standardized. The I2RS model is intended to incorporate existing
mechanisms where appropriate, and to build extensions and new
protocols where needed. The I2RS model and problem area for IETF
work is illustrated in Figure 1. The I2RS Agent is associated with a
routing element, which may or may not be co-located with a data-
plane. The I2RS Client is used and controlled by one or more network
applications; they may be co-located or the I2RS Client might be part
of a separate application, such as an orchestrator or controller.

```
      +***************+   +***************+   +***************+
      *  Application  *   *  Application  *   *  Application  *
      +***************+   +***************+   +***************+
      |  I2RS Client  |           ^                   ^
      +---------------+           *                   *
              ^                   *   ***************
              |                   *   *
              |                   v   v
              |           +---------------+       +-------------+
```

```
                     |                  |  I2RS Client  |<------->| Other I2RS  |
                     |                  +---------------+         | Agents      |
                     |                         ^                  +-------------+
                     |_____         |
                                      |    |  |  <== I2RS Protocol
                                      |    |  |
       ...............................|..|...............................
       .                              v  v                              .
       . +*************+     +---------------+     +****************+ .
       . *  Policy     *     |               |     *   Routing  &   * .
       . * Database   *<***>|   I2RS Agent   |<****>*   Signaling     * .
       . +*************+     |               |     *   Protocols    * .
       .                     +---------------+     +****************+ .
       .                       ^   ^      ^                   ^        .
       . +*************+        *   *      *                   *        .
       . *  Topology   *        *   *      *                   *        .
       . *  Database   *<*******+   *      *                   v        .
       . +*************+            *      *           +****************+ .
       .                            *      +********>*  RIB Manager    * .
       .                            *                +****************+ .
       .                            *                        ^        .
       .                            v                        *        .
       .            +******************+                     *        .
       .            * Subscription &    *                    *        .
       .            * Configuration     *                    v        .
       .            * Templates for     *           +****************+ .
       .            * Measurements,     *           *  FIB Manager   * .
       .            * Events, QoS, etc. *           *  & Data Plane  * .
       .            +******************+           +****************+ .
       ...............................................................
```

```
   <-->  interfaces inside the scope of I2RS
   +--+  objects inside the scope of I2RS

   <**>  interfaces NOT within the scope of I2RS
   +**+  objects NOT within the scope of I2RS

   ....  boundary of a router participating in the I2RS
```

Figure 1: I2RS model and Problem Area

A critical aspect of I2RS is defining a suitable protocol or
protocols to carry messages between the I2RS Clients and the I2RS
Agent, and defining the data-models for use with those I2RS
protocol(s). The protocol should provide the key features specified
in Section 5. The data models should translate into a clear transfer

syntax that is straightforward for applications to use (e.g., a Web
Services design paradigm). The information transfer should use
existing transport protocols to provide the reliability, security,
and timeliness appropriate for the particular data.

The second critical aspect are semantic-aware data-models for
information in the routing system and in a topology database. The
data-model should describe the meaning and relationships of the
modeled items. The data-models should be separable across different
features of the managed components, versioned, and extendable. As
shown in Figure 1, I2RS needs to interact with several logical
components of the routing element: policy database, topology
database, subscription and configuration for dynamic measuresments/
events, routing signaling protocols, and its RIB manager. This
interaction is both for writing (e.g. to policy databases or RIB
manager) as well as for reading (e.g. dynamic measurement or topology
database). An application should be able to combine data from
individual routing elements to provide network-wide data-model(s).

3. Standard Data-Models of Routing State for Installation

There is a need to be able to precisely control routing and signaling
state based upon policy or external measures. This can range from
simple static routes to policy-based routing to static multicast
replication and routing state. This means that, to usefully model
next-hops, the data model employed needs to handle next-hop
indirection and recursion (e.g. a prefix X is routed like prefix Y)
as well as different types of tunneling and encapsulation. The
relevant MIB modules (for example [RFC4292]) lack the necessary
generality and flexibility. In addition, by having I2RS focus
initially on interfaces to the RIB layer (e.g. RIB, LIB, multicast
RIB, policy-based routing), the ability to use routing indirection
allows flexibility and functionality that can't be as easily obtained
at the forwarding layer.

Efforts to provide this level of control have focused on
standardizing data models that describe the forwarding plane (e.g.
ForCES [RFC3746]). I2RS posits that the routing system and a
router's OS provide useful mechanisms that applications could
usefully harness to accomplish application-level goals.

In addition to interfaces to the RIB layer, there is a need to
configure the various routing and signaling protocols with differing
dynamic state based upon application-level policy decisions. The
range desired is not available via MIBs at the present time.

4. **Learning Router Information**

   A router has information that applications may require so that they
   can understand the network, verify that programmed state is installed
   in the forwarding plane, measure the behavior of various flows, and
   understand the existing configuration and state of the router. I2RS
   provides a framework so that applications can register for
   asynchronous notifications and can make specific requests for
   information.

   Although there are efforts to extend the topological information
   available, even the best of these (e.g., BGP-LS
   [I-D.gredler-idr-ls-distribution]) still provide only the current
   active state as seen at the IGP layer and above. Detailed
   topological state that provides more information than the current
   functional status is needed by applications; only the active paths or
   links are known versus those potentially available (e.g.
   administratively down) or unknown (e.g. to peers or customers) to the
   routing topology.

   For applications to have a feedback loop that includes awareness of
   the relevant traffic, an application must be able to request the
   measurement and timely, scalable reporting of data. While a
   mechanism such as IPFIX [RFC5470] may be the facilitator for
   delivering the data, the need for an application to be able to
   dynamically request that measurements be taken and data delivered is
   critical.

   There are a wide range of events that applications could use for
   either verification of router state before other network state is
   changed (e.g. that a route has been installed), to act upon changes
   to relevant routes by others, or upon router events (e.g. link up/
   down). While a few of these (e.g. link up/down) may be available via
   MIB Notifications today, the full range is not - nor is there the
   standardized ability to set up the router to trigger different
   actions upon an event's occurrence so that a rapid reaction can be
   accomplished.

5. **Desired Aspects of a Protocol for I2RS**

   This section describes required aspects of a protocol that could
   support I2RS. Whether such a protocol is built upon extending
   existing mechanisms or requires a new mechanism requires further
   investigation.

   The key aspects needed in an interface to the routing system are:

Multiple Simultaneous Asynchronous Operations: A single application
    should be able to send multiple operations via I2RS without being
    required to wait for each to complete before sending the next.

Very Fine Granularity of Data Locking for Writing: When an I2RS
    operation is processed, it is required that the data locked for
    writing is very granular (e.g. a particular prefix and route)
    rather than extremely coarse, as is done for writing
    configuration. This should improve the number of concurrent I2RS
    operations that are feasible and reduce blocking delays.

Multi-Headed Control: Multiple applications may communicate to the
    same I2RS agent in a minimally coordinated fashion. It is
    necessary that the I2RS agent can handle multiple requests in a
    well-known policy-based fashion. Data written can be owned by
    different I2RS clients.

Duplex: Communications can be established by either the I2RS client
    (i.e.: that resides within the application or is used by it to
    communicate with the I2RS agent), or the I2RS agent. Similarly,
    events, acknowledgements, failures, operations, etc. can be sent
    at any time by both the router and the application. The I2RS is
    not a pure pull-model where only the application queries to pull
    responses.

High-Throughput: At a minimum, the I2RS Agent and associated router
    should be able to handle a considerable number of operations per
    second above what basic Netconf or a propretiary CLI can.

Responsive: It should be possible to complete simple operations
    within a sub-second time-scale.

Multi-Channel: It should be possible for information to be
    communicated via the interface from different components in the
    router without requiring going through a single channel. For
    example, for scaling, some exported data or events may be better
    sent directly from the forwarding plane, while other interactions
    may come from the control-plane. Thus a single TCP session would
    not be a good match.

Scalable, Filterable Information Access: To extract information in a
    scalable fashion that is more easily used by applications, the
    ability to specify filtering constructs in an operation requesting
    data or requesting an asynchronous notification is very valuable.

Secure Control: Any ability to manipulate routing state must be
    subject to authentication and authorization. Such communications
    must also have its integrity protected.

   Extensible and Interoperability: Both the I2RS protocol and models
      must be extensible and interoperate between different versions of
      protocols and models.

6. Acknowledgements

   The authors would like to thank Ken Gray, Ed Crabbe, Nic Leymann,
   Carlos Pignataro, Kwang-koog Lee, Linda Dunbar, and Sue Hares for
   their suggestions and review.

7. IANA Considerations

   This document includes no request to IANA.

8. Security Considerations

   Security is a key aspect of any protocol that allows state
   installation and extracting of detailed router state. More
   investigation remains to fully define the security requirements, such
   as authorization and authentication levels.

9. Informative References

   [I-D.gredler-idr-ls-distribution]
              Gredler, H., Medved, J., Previdi, S., and A. Farrel,
              "North-Bound Distribution of Link-State and TE Information
              using BGP", draft-gredler-idr-ls-distribution-02 (work in
              progress), July 2012.

   [RFC3746] Yang, L., Dantu, R., Anderson, T., and R. Gopal,
              "Forwarding and Control Element Separation (ForCES)
              Framework", RFC 3746, April 2004.

   [RFC4292] Haberman, B., "IP Forwarding Table MIB", RFC 4292, April
              2006.

   [RFC5470] Sadasivan, G., Brownlee, N., Claise, B., and J. Quittek,
              "Architecture for IP Flow Information Export", RFC 5470,
              March 2009.

Appendix A. Existing Management Interfaces

   This section discusses as a single entity the combination of the
   abstract data models, their representation in a data language, and
   the transfer protocol commonly used with them. While other
   combinations of these existing standard technologies are possible,
   the ways described are those that have significant deployment.

There are three basic ways that routers are managed. The most
popular is the command line interface (CLI), which allows both
configuration and learning of device state. This is a proprietary
interface resembling a UNIX shell that allows for very customized
control and observation of a device, and, specifically of interest in
this case, its routing system. Some form of this interface exists on
almost every device (virtual or otherwise). Processing of
information returned to the CLI (called "screen scraping") is a
burdensome activity because the data is normally formatted for use by
a human operator, and because the layout of the data can vary from
device to device, and between different software versions. Despite
its ubiquity, this interface has never been standardized and is
unlikely to ever be standardized. I2RS does not involve CLI
standardization.

The second most popular interface for interrogation of a device's
state, statistics, and configuration is The Simple Network Management
Protocol (SNMP) and a set of relevant standards-based and proprietary
Management Information Base (MIB) modules. SNMP has a strong history
of being used by network managers to gather statistical and state
information about devices, including their routing systems. However,
SNMP is very rarely used to configure a device or any of its systems
for reasons that vary depending upon the network operator. Some
example reasons include complexity, the lack of desired configuration
semantics (e.g., configuration "roll-back", "sandboxing" or
configuration versioning), and the difficulty of using the semantics
(or lack thereof) as defined in the MIB modules to configure device
features. Therefore, SNMP is not considered as a candidate solution
for the problems motivating I2RS.

Finally, the IETF's Network Configuration (or NetConf) protocol has
made many strides at overcoming most of the limitations around
configuration that were just described. However, the lack of
standard data models have hampered the adoption of NetConf.
Naturally, I2RS may help define needed information and data models.
Additional extensions to handle multi-headed control may need to be
added to NetConf and/or appropriate data models.

Authors' Addresses

Alia Atlas (editor)
Juniper Networks
10 Technology Park Drive
Westford, MA 01886
USA

Email: akatlas@juniper.net

Thomas D. Nadeau (editor)
Brocade

Email: tnadeau@lucidvision.com

Dave Ward
Cisco Systems
Tasman Drive
San Jose, CA 95134
USA

Email: wardd@cisco.com